BRISTOL, CONN., Timreday, Aug. 17, 1854.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

CUBA AND SICKLES.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune Washington, Aug. 20, 1854. There has been a good deal of talk about certain inportant business which brought Mr. D. E. Sickles hope in such a hurry from London, and we have been told that it had something to do with the acquisition of Cuba. This is all fabrication. The dispatches brought by Sickles, I have ascertained beyond denial, were of no great importance. Indeed, they were to be sent by mail from London, when Sickles got permission to bring them, he baving pressing private reasons just at the time for desiring to leave England.

As for Sickles carrying back dispatches of great pith and moment, that is as untrue as the rest. His coming here was for his own purposes; and his return will be much mere a matter of interest to sundry private citizens of London and Paris than to the Courts of those metropolitan cities. This much it is my duty to say as an enemy of humbug, whether on the grand or the petty scale.

I can assure you also, that the Administration have ex-hausted all the schemes they have been able to devise for the obtaining of Cubs, and are satisfied that they are check-mated. It can't be done short of a war, and for that Mr. Pierce and Mr. Marcy have not the pluck. They have gained glory enough in the conquest of San Juan.

Col. W. H. ROBERTSON, Acting Consul at Havana, is here, and has been handsomely received by the Administration. He says an immense majority of the people of Cubs are in favor of annexation. But the appointment of Concha, as Captain-General, who he represents as being very popular, may put another face on things. This takes away another prop from the Cuban scheme.

There is a desperate struggle among the applicants for the post of Third Auditor in the Treasury Department. John B. Guthrie, ex-Mayor of Pittsburgh, and a relative of the Secretary, is positively determined upon.

IOWA ELECTION.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 18, 1854. The Burlington (Iowa) Telegraph says that Grimes (Whig) is elected Governor of Iowa by 4,000 majority. The House is Whig and the Senate doubtful.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

Sr. Louis, Friday, Aug. 18, 1854. John S. Phelps (Democrat) is reflected to Congress from the VIth District by a handsome majority.

The Legislature, upon joint ballot, will stand as follows: Whigs, 63; Democrats (Anti-Benton), 60; Bentons, 40.

FROM BOSTON.

Bosros, Aug. 20, 1854. Mr. Barry, one of the publishers of The Life in Boston, and a Mr. Simons, in which pistols and other weapons were freely used. Mr. Barry made his escape from his assailant, but received some dangerous wounds before

The Chief of the Police has visited most of the places where liquor has been sold to-day, and he has notified the

where liquor has been sold to-day, and he has notified the sellers that they will be prosecuted.

Bostos, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1854.

The U. S. steamship San Jacinto, Capt. Scribling, which left Philadelphia on Saturday last, for a cruise in the Baltic, put into this port to-day for repairs, owing to some slight derangement in her machinery.

The accident occurred on the 13th; her bed-plate is broken, requiring the taking out of all her machinery to make the necessary repairs. It is also said that the sprung a leak. She will probably be detained two or three months, and her voyage to the Baltic, on account of the lateness of the season, will have to be given up.

Uxford, who assaulted Lawyer Dana in the treet, on the night of the rendition of Anthony Burns, was convicted in the Muni-spal Court this morning.

Information has been received here of the release of the schooner Ellen of Salisbury, before reported seized off Nova Scotia for a violation of the fishery laws. The ratification by Congress of the Reciprocity treaty, it is stated, influenced this result, which evinces good feeling on the part of our colonial neighbors.

The total deaths in Boaton during the week ending at noon to-day reached 104, of which 14 were from cholera. These returns exhibit a gratifying decrease compared with the previous week.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL-YELLOW FEVER AT

NEW-ORLEANS, CHARLESTON AND SAVAN-NAH, &c. BALTIMORE, Aug. 20, 1854.

By the arrival of the Southern mail to-day we have

New-Orleans papers of Monday.

There were 57 deaths in the Charity Hospital in New-

Orleans for the week ending Saturday, the 12th instant, of which 27 were from yellow fever. In Savannah, there had past week, and in Charleston it was prevailing to a very been but three deaths from the same disease during the A eard appears in the Washington papers announcing

the amicable settlement of the difficulty between Mr. Riggs of Washington, and Mr. Battle of North Carolina. TLINESS OF MILLER, THE SELF-ACCUSED MUR-

DERER-DEATH FROM A RAILROAD ACCI-DENT. &c. PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 20, 1854.

Miller, the self-accused murderer, is now lying in the prison hospital, very low with the typhoid fever, and doubts are entertained of his recovery.

Joseph Keegan, a brakeman employed on the Reading

road, died at the hospital to-day from the effects of a scalding he received yesterday at Richmond from the collapsing flue of the locomotive.

Miss Anna Descon, aged nineteen, was killed yesterday

at Cheeter Springs by being thrown from a vehicle while the horses were running away.

MORTALITY IN NEWARK.

NEWARR, N. J., Aug. 20, 1854.
The interments in this city for the past week were eighty

and the deaths by cholera twenty-seven.

To-day we had fifteen interments and four deaths by

THE SELF-CONFESSED MURDERER, &c.

THE SELF-CONFESSED MURDERER, &c.

PHILADELFRIA, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1854.

John Miller, the self-confessed murderer, had an interview with the Sheriff of Burlington County, N. J., this morning. The latter is not aware of any such murder having eccurred in that County, and thinks it probable that prisoner is under a mistake about the person sying with whom he had the quarrel.

He repeated his confession this morning: states that his fellow workman had joined him in giving money to Meyer's wife to enable her to escape from the brutal treatment of her husband; Meyer accused the two of conniving at her desertion of him, and various quarrels ensued; on the last one Meyer attacked the prisoner with a stick, and an unlucky blow was given which the prisoner supposes caused his death, for he says Meyer was dying when he field.

The prisoner is 23 years of age, but appears about 40. He is afflicted with rheumatism and very decrepit.

Dr. Evans, the proprietor of a safety railroad bar tavention, has been held to bail for obtaining money under false pretenses, in selling certificates of shares in the patent, which, it is charged, has never been issued by the Patent Office.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—DISASTROUS GALE AT SAVANNAH.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1854.

The President has appointed Thomas C. Porter, now Surveyor at New-Orleans to be Collector, and Mr. Stack, the present Appraiser, to be Surveyor at that port.

Mr. C. G. Taylor, formerly publisher of The Baltimore Times, has been appointed to a clerkship in the State Department.

A ROW BETWEEN IRISH AND AMERICANS. A ROW BETWEEN IRISH AND AMERICANS.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1854.

It is reported that a serious riot occurred at White's Corners in this State, twelve miles from this city, between some Irish Catholics and a purty of Americans. The Irish raised a liberty pole with a cross upon the top of it. This led to a personal encounter between them and the Americans, and three men are said to have been killed, but no reliable particulars have yet transpired.

THREE CHILDREN KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A CAMPHENE LAMP.
CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 18, 1854.
A comphene lamp in a butcher's shop on Western-row,
near Liberty-st., exploded on Wednesday, while it was
being filled. Three children, who were in the shop at the
time, were so dreadfully burned that they have since died,
and the man who was silling the lamp when it expleded, named Kuff, is not expected to live.

DISASTROUS GALE AT SAVANNAH. DISASTROUS GALE, AT SAVASAM.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1854.

The Southern mail as late as due from all points has come to hand, but the papers are bare of news.

A tremendous gale swept over Savannah on Wednesday last, doing great damage to property.

THE NASHVILLE BANKS. LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 18, 1854.

The brokers here are receiving the bills of all the Nash-Ville Banks at one per cent. discount THE LIQUOR LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.

PAWTUCKET, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1-14.

A hotel keeper near the fruit hall, in this town, together with four assistants, employed in selling liquor, disquired with masks on their faces, have been acrossed, convisted, and committed to jail. The hotel has closed its bar.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GRISS AND MARIO. GIULIETTA GRISI, "the genius of lyrical tragedy personified," as she is called in Paris, has actually arrived in the Baltic, and with her M. Manto, the most eminent tenor of Europe, accompanied, too, by Mr. Hackett, the manager—all ready to open the new operatic season at Castle Garden on the 4th of next month. This arrival con-stitutes an era in the operatic history of this country. We have had charming vocalists like Jenny Lind and Alboni, and others hardly less known to fame; but supposing that Mailbran was not ripened into a great artist when she began here her now long-passed pioneer operatic season, we have never had in this city a tragedian of overwhelming talent in the lyrical drama. Neither Jenny Lind nor Alboni had any claims to first class dramatic morit, though their general intellectual quickness prevented them from being included as actresses. Madame Sontag likewise had a large stock of telent for the extremes of the drama, comedy and tragedy, as well as perfect vocalization. Any one, how-ever, who has seen Madame Grisi in her grand characters of Norma, Semiramis, and Lucrezla, will recognize the statuesque proportions of classic Greece, of Babylon and of the middle ages,-the mythical heroisms which seem at first view impossible to the familiarities of contem-poraneous life. With more than average fallness of figure, and thus suited to the visual requirements of a large theater, with an Italian face, belonging to the classic age of sculptors, with a physique that has stood the stories of musical fatigues greater than those of the spoken drama, for the notes of tragic song are many fold more prolonged and resenant than spoken words even in the tragedy of Shaks-

peare,—Madame Grisi appears and declaims on the stage like a stately representative of the Sapphic or Homericara. Madame Grisi is a Milanese by birth. Nicco to the celebrated vocalist Grassini, she is of a family already famous in the musical world. Like others of celebrity she began her career in Italy. Her first notable appear ance was at the Scala Theater, Milan. She sang with Madame Pasts, making her debût as Adalgisa to the Norms of that artist. Her progress from that time was rapid, and she speedily made a European reputation She passed the ordeal of Parisian criticism—her physica charms being admired equally with her musical attrac-tions. It was said her arms, as the sweeps them in the Pythoness-like costasy of a Norms, are those that the Venus of Milo had lost.

When Bellini's muse was in the ascendant he was chosen

to write for the Parisian capital a new opera. In this he threw more orchestral detail than his other works possess, and he wrote especially for the greatest vocal quartet ever assembled in the history of music—Qrisi, Rubini, Tamburini and Lablache. The part of Elvira which he composed for Mad. Grisi is a very dexterous amaigam of the sin-ply declamatory and the florid. In the bravura traits nothing exceeds the difficult rapidities of execution, and the slow movements are large specimens of the purest Italian cantabile, worthy an intensified Boccherini, the great referner of classical instrumental music, who taught all the others. The plot of this opera being very stupid, it required all the composer's art and the singer's skill to give it the immease popularity which it enjoys. Bellini died unable to give these vocalists another production. Since then Mad. Grisi has appeared in several new characters. The most marked one is that of Lucrezia, by the lamented Donizetti. It is worthy of remark that Mad. Grisi has chosen this opera in preference to all others for her debut. The public will doubtless find good reason in the choice when they hear it. The perfect knowledge which Douizetti had of the voice, displaying its amplest proportions with the least possible wear and tear-so different from some later modes of whose for it makes his music the elect of singers, though be is the best-abused composer that ever lived. While the kouse rises in turnulmous ap-places at the finales of his acts, he has never been able to satisfy a certain class of critics, whom he never consulted. The splendid scenes in Lucrezia give large scope for Grisi's tragic powers; the climax of the first act shows how the simplest declamatory music from the hands of a genius and duly interpreted by a Grisi, can electrify an audience. The trio-the poisoning trio, as it is called-containing su-perlative dramatic writing, will be found one of the finest pieces of Grisi's acting and declamation. In the winding-

prelenged or simple declamation. His versatility is amply established by his equal success in Arturo in the Purkani, and Raoul in the Hugenets. His duel scene in the latter is one of the most successful specimens of the large style. In the duet of the fourth act of the same play he divides the honor with Mad. Grisi. His voice is pure singing tenor, equal to the most delicate phraseology, and at the same time gifted with intendity. He is, besides,

good looking, and dresses to a model.

These artists will appear on the fourth of next menth. sustained by several others whom we shall have occasion to speak of. The Orchestra has been elaborately chosen to accompany them worthly, and the chorus know their parts theroughly. There is nothing in the way of accurate delineation in all the vocal and instrumental requirements

at least of an opera. We append to these remarks, extended as they should be beyond our usual practice, two articles from The Lon-don Times, on the farewell appearance of these artists which took place on the 7th instant, at the Italian opera of that city. The extracts contain, besides critical remarks, biographical matter, which we have omitted to give in our notice, as it is therein briefly expressed.

remarks, biographical matter, which we have omitted to give in our notice, as it is therein briefly expressed.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The farewell performances of Madame Grisi came to a close to-night with an entertainment for the benefit of that admirable and popular artist, consisting of one act from Norma and three acts from the Huguenots. The attraction has been unremitting: and often as the more favorite operas have been given—such, for example, as Lucreza Borgia and the two above-mentiond—new crowds have flocked to the theater. These who had been before went again and again, and many who had never seen Grisi came in order to hear, once or twice at least, the most renowned dramatic singer of her time. No one was disappointed. The old opera-guers had their present exicoyment hightened by association with the memories of the past, and, as the dream of more than 20 years was drawing rapidly to a close, they listened with a pleasure, not unchecked with regret, to the accents of a pleasure, not unchecked with regret, to the accents of a voice that so long had charmed them, dwelt with a deeper sympathy on the exp caive face and form which they could remember in the pride of early youth, and watched with keeper enjoyment and more anxious interest the manifestations of a talent which, year after year, they had addirined and encouraged through the successive stages of its progress to maturity. On the other hand, those who saw Grisi for the first time, and went to criticise rather than be kind, returned, we are persuasied, with the conviction that zin had well deserved her fame; and if for them the greaks they had not winnessed in its prime left non brightness in its track by which their impressions might be influenced and colored, the granification they experienced and the applainse they so freely and spontaneously bestowed conveyed a tribute, not less genuine and complimentary than the mere indurent admiration of that part of the public in whose service the great singer and actress has spent nearly the whole of her

the series of performances which terminates to-night will not be looked lack to by Grisi with a satisfaction as inquellined as any incident in her career.

The operas in which Grasi has appeared during her prevent maneally short engagement having all been noticed in the order of representation, it is necessary to do hittle more than refer to them. The list comprises Morna, Levers in Bergia, the Hugacosts. Don Pasquak, and La Ferenta. Norma hal a double claim to take proceedence: since, while the Druid priestes is acquorielged to be one of her greatest assumptions, it was in this tragic opera that Grisi first obtained an original part. Although she had preturedly sung at the timeters in Belogia and Florence, her real reliable debut gasy be soil to have taken place at the Seeds in Milan, where she was introduced to the public as Meeers in an opera by Pacini entitled It Consore (founded on Lord Byrons Consuc.) Her voice was so fresh and boautiful, her appearance so preposessing, and her reception so intering, that Bellini, the foundpasts to study. The now famous opera of Norma, was produced shortly afterward, with Pasta as Norma, Donnollias Poillo and Grisi as Adagina; its success, at first doubtful, was confirmed by subsequent performances, and it was played forty bights in the same reason (the Caraival of 1802.) Some years later, in Paris, Grisi first attempted Norma, and achieved so great a triamph that the part has ever since been associated with her name she stopped at once. in short, on to the vacant throne of Pasta, which up to this tens, although she has had many powerian integnolists, the has fruidy maintained applies them sell. If in Norma Griss may be said to have had visually and the part of the previous of Sugar mamediate preducessor, for whom the part was a single and active with the constitution of Gris may be said to have had visually applied to the same and the coloring which she through in the last hose what no other has been able to effect entirely with the character; with great through the part

there would be out of piace on such an occasion. It is enough to say that during the whole of here are refrequent artist and the great public tavortio was nover seen and heard to more advantage. She was transcendant as the Druid preciess, and transcendant as the daughter of the Catholic nebleman, self sacrificed to her peassion for the Huguenot. It was, indeed, hard to believe—so well did she sing, so admirably did she act, and so fully did she seem in peacession of all her resource—that this was to be her very last appearance on the stage of her grandest traingles. If there could possibly have been a doubt that Grisi was the first of dramatic slegers, that doubt would have been set at rest. In the course of her unusually long career she has never been known to spare herself when it was her daty to satisty and delight the public; but in the present instance she surpassed all her previous efforts, and left the audience sloutiful whether it could possibly be true that she was taking leave of them forever. The fine-centrol be found, that Grisi's attachment to the kinglish pthe is as genuine and sincere as the intechneet of the English public to herself, and that the moment of parting gave quite as much pain to one as to prelative dramatic writing, will be found one of the finest pieces of Grisi's acting and declamation. In the winding up death sat ting and declamation. In the winding up death and furry scenes of the black drama, Grisi starpethetic of the English phile to have a transmitted been seen in the feudsine walk on the American stage. No such majestic figure and dramatic prowess; and all this, besides, musically displayed. The public who go to hear simply execution or vocations will be better pleased in finding how the breath of musico-tragic granteur absolub details, and the artist addinaction of the outro character claims the suffrages of the auditor.

When we regard such an artist as Medame Grisi, we are reminded of the origin of the drama—that of Greece, where the intoned voice in declamation, and the chorus in the intendude—required the grandest genius of literature to detail its subjects. The evenescent nature of the speaking voice in our Shaksperean tragedy after the great draw, acters has remained undisturbed by rivelay in Paris and Lendon. The talents of Jenny Lind were of so different an order, never for a moment in dramatic grandeur bearing geomparison with Madame Grisi; that the heroines of the latter—her Norms, Lucrozia, and Soniramin sepecially—have been without rival. When Grisi's name was mentioned in Paris or London in connection with the musically grandione, competition was ablued at once.

We shall, having given place new dames, say a word of Signot Mario. His voice was first dispensation being predicted, ble success, and his after reputation being predicted, ble succe

COST OF ENLARGEMENT-ESTIMATES AND AWARDS.

The opponents of the completion of the Public Works continue to predict bankruptcy and disaster. To show what ground there is for this prediction—and for that other prediction, that their completion will involve a debt of \$40,000,000—we subjoin the following table, by which it will be seen that so far as the work has been let, the awards have been more than

19 per cent. below Name of Canal.	hid on whith work awards	not son	Engineer estimate.		Amount than es-	4
Erie E. Division.			\$415,576	94	\$100,973	
Erie M. Division.	325,041	50	387,317		62,275	
Erie W. Division.	284,446	50	364,786	75	80,340	
Champlain	57,676		82,450	92	24,774	3
Black River	74,131		79.000	00	4,869	0
Oswego	222,387		254,986	60	32,599	1
Cayugad Sencea.	140,763		175,443	63	34,679	6
Total	419 050	45	81,759,561	94	\$340,511	4

Awards less than estimates.. 340,511 49 Being 19 35-100 per cent. below the estimates.

DEATH OF MR. MAIRS, OF NEW-JERSEY-RETURN OF MR. GRANDIN.

Correspondence of The N. T. Tribane TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, August 19, 1854.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, August 19, 17-14.

The Whig organization of our State has met with a most serious loss in the personal and political influence of Samuel Mairs, Equ. who died yesterday at Long Branch. Mr. Mairs has been for some time indisposed, but was not understood to be alarmingly ill by his numerous friends throughout the State, and the intelligence of his sudden demise was therefore mest unexpected and unclancholy. pected and melancholy. He was ever an ardent, devoted Whig, and his per-

He was ever an ardent, devoted Whig, and his personal influence and means were always freely given to the promotion and success of the principles to which he was sincerely and honestly attached. For some years he was Clerk of old Monmouth County, and has also filled the responsible post of Treasurer of the State. He has been unexpectedly cut off in the midst of his usefulness, universally respected, beloved and regretted even by his political opponents.

Requiscet in pace!

Boy Killer.—On Wednesday last, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a boy who was driving cows upon the road most imprudently stepped upon the track, and the cow-catcher attached to the locomotive striking against him mangled his person in such a shocking manner that death ensued almost immediately.

IOWA ELECTION.

researchence of The N. Y. Tribune BURLINGTON, Iowa. Monday, Aug. 14, 1854. I send you an abstract of the Members elect to the Legislature, so far as we have returns: SENATE. Whig. Dem.

Whig.	Dem.	Ind.
Holdover 7	7	-
Ceder and Clinton 1	-	-
Des Moines	1	-
Dubuque, &c	1	-
Henri 1		-
Jackson	_	1
Lee. Louisa and Washington 1	2	-
Louisa and Washington 1		-
Muscatine 1		-
Scott 1	1.77	-
Van Buren 1	-	-
Wapello	_	-
Wapelio and Monroe 1	1	-
The second second second		-
Total	19	1
House.		
Whier.	Dem.	Ind.
Appensose 1		
Cedar and Clinton 1		-
Cinyton 2		-
Dallas and Guthrie 1		-
Davis 1	1	-
Des Moines	4	-
Dubuque	4	-
Henry 3	-	-
Jackson 1	-	_
Jefferson	-	-
Jackson and Jones 1	-	-
Johnson 1	1000	-
Johnson and Louisa 1	_	-
Jones 1	-	-
Keokuk I	-	-
Keekuk and Wapello	1	-
[.inn	-	-
Lec 1	3	-
Lenise 1		
Louise and Washington 1	-	-
Makarka 2		
Murcatine 2		
Marien 1		-
Marion, Warren, and Madison 2	-	
Felk 1	1	3374
Scott		
Scott, Cedar, Chuton	- 2	-
Van Burellessessessessessessessessessessessesse	1	
Washington 1	-	-
As assuration	-	_
Total	19	
To hear from, 14.	7.77	- 275
To rear iron, s.a.		Y

[The above is from a most intelligent source, and may be relied on. Ed.] WILMOT ON DOUGLASISM.

Certain Whig majority in the House, and on Joint

Yours.

Hon, DAVID WILMOT is now canvassing Northern Pennsylvania and the adjacent counties of New-York in support of the great principle embodied by Jefferson in 1784, Nathan Dane in '87, and by Mr. Wilmot himself in the Proviso of 1847. The following letter will serve to exhibit the heartiness and unreserve with which Mr. W. throws himself into the present struggle for Free Labor and Free Soil:

Free Labor and Free Soil:

Free The Menteure Democrat.

Towns Da, Pal, Thursday, June 29,* 1854.

Dean Sir: Your favor of the 27th has just come to beard. I would be much gratified to be with you on the 5th proximo, and to raise my feeble voice in an earnest appeal to your citizens to united action in defense of our free institutions of Government. I am under an engagement to address the citizens of Tioga County on the subject of the Nebraska outrage on the 4th, and shall go from there to Potter County. with loaded pistols and drawn swords, and in military custume and array—for what purpose? To Excort and content and array—for what purpose? To Excort and content and the first to the first and large from a Boston Court House to the first first first and larged of this city officially declared to be necessary on the occasion. Nay, more, at a public festival he openly took to himself the glory of this display, declaring that by it life and liberty had been eaved, and the honor of Boston vindicated? I make no comments. I state facts as the ground out of which spring the duties of the people of Massachusetts. I state a suther fact still more conclusive and illustrative of those duties. This seem, (thus awful, thus detestable,) every inhabitant of this metropolis, nay, more, every inhabitant of this Commonwealth, may be compelled again to witness at any and every day of the year, at the will or the whim of the mean-

the inflittions of the corners of Togs County on the subment to address the orders of Togs County on the subment the address of Togs County on the subment there to Potter County.

It place that you are to have with you so able and zealone champino of freedom as Mr. Greeley. In making
the disputes of party subordinate to the interests of freeden and humanity, he has sobly fitted himself to roader
the most entirent service to his country in this crisis. The
people must come up to the like high and patriotic elevation of purpose, or there is no hope for our country a liberties. The poley of Slavery cannot be mistaken—saked; it
is holdly profained. The recent high-handed catrage is
but the precurror of a serie of measures designed to give
the Slave oligarchy absolute domination—to crush out
forever the policy and principles of freedom in this Government, and to establish on the American continent the
most powerful and mighty Slave empire known in the
history of the world. Submission, acquiescence in the policy
of Slavery, is fatal; and he who preaches it preaches treason to liberty, Acquiesence in the legislation of Loss,
son blockned Slavery to invade, in 18-34, the quaranteed regard
of Naturey, is fatal; and he who preaches it preaches treason to liberty. Acquiesence in the legislation of Loss,
son blockned Slavery to invade, in 18-34, the quaranteed regard
of Naturey, is fatal; and the whop reaches it preaches treason to liberty. Acquiesence in the legislation of Loss,
and the dovernous with Basil for the protection and aggrandizeto claim, the absorption of measurements of the foreign of Roser and the state of the submissionists of the original
proper of the world. In proof of all this, I have but
to point to the proceedings in Congress, and to the long in the foreign of Slavery must be checked, and the original
policy of the Government on this subject restored. To
this end we must lay aside or cover the covernment of the covernment of the submissionists of tostay by where do the submis

The first blow must be aimed for the overthrow of the present National Administration—the mere tool and puppet of the slave power. Through the corrupting influence of its patronage upon the people's Representatives, feedom has been betrayed. It must be overwhelmed at every point with ignominous defeat. We cannot shorten its constitutional term of office, but we must strike down its silies in every State, district and county. It must have no proja in the States upon which to lean for the support of its iniquitous polley. No man should be elected to responsible office—Governor, member of Congress, Representative—whose relations of friendship and alliance with the National Administration are open to suspicion. We must neep to of nothing in the candidates presented for our sufferages short of undisquised hostility to the ultra Pro-Slavery power at Washington. Anything short of this is folly, lefte triding, shilly shally nonerise; and designed in the end to lead the people step by step into acquiese-sace in the policy and plans of Slavery. Let no candidate protend to condem the recent legislation of Congress, and yet hold himself in party alliance with the present Administration. He cannot be trusted; and so sure as he is trusted so sure will the people and their rights again be betrayed. The man who will not face in open and manly resistance the aggressions of the slave power to-day cannot be relied upon to do so on the occasion of a future proveation. He is hopelessly rotten—unsound to the core, and will sacrifice his country's highest interest and glory for some paltry partizen considerations.

Slavery is deaf to the voice of remonstrance. In vain we point to the history of the country—in vain we invoke the names of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and thair And do you believe them any the more for ithis reiterated threat and eternal outery! Does not the nature of things speak a louder language than that of these threateners! Are the slaveholders fools or madmen! They go out of this Union for the purpose of maintaining the subjection of their slaves! Why, the arm of the Union is the very sinew of thet subjection! It is the slaveholder's mainstrength. Its continuance is his foriorn hope. But I go further, fellow-citizens. I believe that in the nature of things, by the law of God, and the law of mas that clause is at this moment abrogated so far as respects moral obligation. There is a principle of common law, which, if not strictly applicable, is sufficiently analogous to the obligations resulting from that clause. It is cessante ratione examt et imade! The free States agreed in 1722 to be field drivers and pound keepers for the black cattle of the slaveholding States, within the limits and according to the fences of the old United States. Between that year and this, Anno Domini 1854, those slave-helders have broken down the old houndaries, and opened new fields of unknown and indefinite extent. They have multiplied their black cattle by millions; and are every day increasing their numbers, and extending their cattle field into the wilderness. Under these circumstances, are we bound to be their field drivers and pound keepers any longer! Answer me, people of Massachusetts. Are you the sons of the men of 1776 for do

Slavery is deaf to the voice of remonstrance. In vain we point to the history of the country—in vain we invoke the names of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and their compatricts, in defense of the early and retitled maxims of the Government—in vain we appeal to the eternal principles of justice and right—all, all are unheeded, unavaling. In the absorbing selfishness of a great interest, Slavery pushes onward in its barbarbarous and destructive policy, subverting every principle that gave life, vigor and seccess to our flevolutionary struggle, and defeating all the great ends for which the Government was established. It has broken down the highest precedents of constitutional law, in opening to its ingress the Territories of the aution. To-day, Slavery is prostituting the holiest functions of Government—endangering the public peace and provoking on the country the horrors of war for its extension and aggrandizement. Now, at this present writing, it is insidiously undermining one of the most valuable and accred constitutional rights of the people, in its efforts to put the national treasury, through the treaty-making power, at the virtual disposal of the Executive and Senate. The Constitution designed that the immediate representatives of the people should be the especial guardinas of the treasury of the nation: now (as a mere matter of form, they are called upon to vote in the dark enormous squas of mency, in funilihment of treaties for the acquisition of preciping provinces and states, without even having laid before them the instructions and correspondence under which the treaty was negotiated.

When, I again Inquire, are the encroschments and aggressions of Slavery to be resisted, if not now? The Constitution is invaded—subjected to constant change, in cumstances, are we bound to be their field-drivers and pound keepers any longer! Answer me, people of Massachusetts. Are you the sons of the men of 1724! or do you "lack gall to make oppression bitter?" I would willingly dwell upon this topic and others which are in my mind, but I have already occupied more than my proportion of this debate. I have pointed out your burden. I have shown you that it is unsupportable. I shall be eaked how shall we get rid of it! I answer it is not for a private individual to point the path which a State is to pursue to east off an insupportable burden—it belongs to the constituted authorities of that State. But this I will say, that if the people of Massachusetts adopt, in the spirit of their fathers, as one man, solemnly the resolve that they will no lenger submit to this burden, and call upon the free States to concur in, and carry into effect, this resolution, this burden will be cast off, the fagitive clave cause obliterated, not only without the dissolution, but with a newly acquired strength to the Usson.

As Mr. Quincy closed, three deafening cheers were given for him. Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune.

STONINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1854.

A very large and spirited meeting of this town was held this afternoon to entertain a petition signed by twenty-five opposers of the Prohibitory Law, asking that no money be appropriated by the town through "its Selectmen for the sale of liquors." The object of the meeting being stated, an opportunity was given to the petitioners for remarks, but not a sound was heard. Silence reigned. Mr. J. T. Trumbull of the borough then addressed the meeting in his usual happy vein, showing among other facts the insincerity of the petitioners, and at the close introduced the following:

Warres. The Selectmen of the town we empowered by a late.

the treaty was negotiated.

When, I again Inquire, are the encroachments and aggressions of Slavery to be resisted, if not now? The Constitution is invaded—subjected to constant change, in the violent interpretations put upon it from time to time, the meet the growing demands and andacity of Slavery, and enferced upon the country, under threats of disunton, and the corrupting appliances of Presidential patronage. The independence of the House of Representatives is unbitability assailed, by promises of Executive favor to such members as would betray their constituents on a question vital to the institutions of Freedom—legislative enactments the most solemn and binding, after being enforced upon the country by the power and votes of Slavery, are repealed under pretenses false in fact, and insuiting to our intelligence. Party platforms are erected at the bidding of Slavery, and when upon the faith of their honest observance its candidates are elected, they are treacherously violated, and new and more degrading tests of party feally imposed.

I am a Democrat—deeply imbued with the ideas and dectrines of that political school. My principles are safe—I have no fears of losing them. I know what they are, and whither they point; and when assailed shall defend them with the earn estness of a thorough conviction in their soundness and truth. I repel with scorn the insolent measures as a test of Democratic orthodoxy. Democracy had a life and a history some time before this Administration abused its name and principles, and will survive its brief day of mischievous power. Not the least of the crimes of Slavery is the attempt it has made to prostrate the name and principles of Democracy, in its assaults upon the Constitution and liberties of the country.

This Congressional District gave near 2,500 majority for

Gen. Pierre: and to this result I contributed my vote. I | Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Gen. Pierce: and to this result I contributed my vote. I trust the future will show how grossly he has surraged the principles of its intelligent and independent voters. Slavery demands entire aubinission to its policy, as a condition of its support—let candidates beneforth learn that here, at least, in Pennsylvania, it nowhere else within this State, we require of them guaranties of ideality to the principles and rights of freedom.

Very respectfully, your olyt serv?,

D. WILMOZ. Correspondence of The S. K. Tribunaley, Aug. 17, 1854.

The peaceful reign of the Maine (or rather Conneticut) Liquor Law has commenced. It is working most admirably. The last day of July, however, was a hard one. It was a 4th of July celebration and more too. The grog shops blazed away till midnight, and the first of August was ushered with the most horrid eaths, howlings, and frightful brawls. From many a feverish rum throat went out a deep and heavy groun at the final abelition of the hydra-headed measter from our midst. Af one greg shop, finding the customers could not weit to have the liquor drawn from the casks, it was pumped out into tubs, and three meadealt it out with dispers. In this way the entire stock was disposed of. Two poor devils did not get over their drunk until about noon of the first instant, and of course saw Mr. Gillette after their, who had to enforce the law in their case, namely, a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

The present success of the Prohibitory Liquor Law must be a matter of experiential among its friends, and a matter of experience and events in the dependence of a function money its engagement. The drawshows

William Richardson Esq. Hartford, Susynshama

* This letter was confided by the resolver to the hands of a pro-fessed advecate of Free-Seil who supports and votes for Douglas to-

ABOLISH THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW-SPEECH OF JOSIAH QUINCY.

In the Whig Convention at Boston on Wednesday, Aug. 16, after the votes for a candidate for Governor had been cast, and the Committee had retired to count them, the President said:

GENTLEMEN: I have to ask of you the favor of perfect GINTLEMEN: I have to ask of you he have of perfect silence and attention to some remarks that will be made to you by the venerable Josiah Quincy, Sonior. (Applause.) We cannot show too much reverence and respect to the aged Whig who is now about to address you. Mr. QUINCY then came forward and spoke as fol-

The present success of the Prohibitory Liquor Law must be a matter of exegratulation among its friends, and a matter of attention among its opponents. The dramshops have been closed a week, and even those who were once doubtful of the result now look on in wonder at the change. The streets of the city are quiet during the night-time: there are no brawing and lood prefamity, and hideous noises. Does any one regret this! Does any opponent of the law say that the "private rights of a single mas have been infringed by such a result! Does any one wish it otherwise! Would be bring back the loud, obscene earol, the drunken orgies, the debased beastliness of the midnight intemperate! The Maine Law has done this, gentlemen; and you who are anxious for the repeal, must not, if you are philanthropists and men of reason, shut your eyes to these results. I came to this meeting by invitation as a citizen-

Mr. Quincy then came forward and spoke as follows:

I came to this meeting by invitation as a citizen—not as a partisan: with no intention to soluntee: a word on the occasion, but with a fixed purpose to respond if called upen, as became an individual who has in this world now little to hope, and I thank God, nothing to fear.—who has behind him only the memory of the past, and before him the opening grave in which he must soon be deposition. From such an individual you have a right to expect words of truth, duty and soberness. I come not here to utter vimperative demonstrations against the slaveholders of the Sonth. They have used the powers vested in them by the Constitution for their own interests, as every other selfish association of men would have done under the same circumstances, with the same powers, and under the same temptations. Is every step of the progress of the slave power, they have had members of the free States as half workers. If the free States would regain their influence, they must callestic a higher standard of political nortality among themselves; they must diagraes the doctrine that "all is right in politics," and regard him who has notoriously sold himself for place or for office as a traitor to principle and to his country. The Nebraska fittud, as it is called, is nothing more than the last and of a series of aggressions on the free States which siaveholders have practiced for more than fifty years, in no one of which could they have been successful excapt through the divisions and corruptions of the free States through the divisions and corruptions of the free States through the divisions and corruptions of this Nebraska perfety will soon prove to be the last straw which will rejoce in it. It is said it is "the last straw which will rejoce in it. It is said it is "the last straw which will repoble of Massachusetts propose and more in supportable. Of what that burden is, I shall speak planily. The obligation incumbent upon the free States to deliver up fugitive slaves as that burden—a are philanthropish and men of reason, shut your eyes to these results.

Crime has diminished among us—the petty crimes brought on by the nightly indulgence in liquor. Boes any one regret the diminution of crime! The keeper of the low grogshop may, because his business is the very fertilizer of crime—the guano by which it grows so rank. But the honest man, who epposed this law from bonest though distorted views, can be say that he regrest the diminution of these petty crimes, and that he will restore a state of things that will preduce them?

The day laborer who has heretofore invested the whole or a part of his daily cornings in drink, now goes home soher to his family. Does any one wish that the "grivare" rights of the grog-scaler should be so respected that the day laborer should go home drunk! He carries his warges for the comfort of that home. Who is there that will oppose a law which has compelled him to do so! Who is there that will decide that that money would be better in the till of the dram-seller?

Our neighber of The Trans, who goes against every description of liquor selling, must be a happy man anow, at the effects of sobriety around him. [Hartford Courant.] HOW DOES THE LAW WORK IN MAINE?

The enemies of prohibition are very fond of circulating disparaging reports with respect to the operation of our present liquor law. They send abroad statements that the law is not enforced, and that he people are anxious to have it repealed. It might be sufficient for all home purposes to say that all this talk is false, and thus give it a tast denial. But our friends abroad will not be satisfied by our stating that these fabrications are silly lies, and that every body here know them to be such.

The persons who report such statements are principally romsellers, rum drinkers, and persons interested in the rum business. They say that the Maine Law has increased rum selling and rum drinking, and at the same time are doing all they can to secure its repeal.

There is another fact to be taken into the account. The casting of the Maine Law have opposed its operation is every instance where it has been in their power to do it. They have sought the election of men to executive officers, who, if they did not openly oppose the enforcement of the law, have winked at its violation. Instead of uniting with the friends of the law, to give it a fair trial, they have, on the contrary, sought its repeal, and have endeavered to obstruct its workings, and prevent its execution. No law has ever bad to contend against such a malignant and wicked opposition. The enemies of the law have persisted in their opposition with a determination and an obstimacy worthy of a better cause. And there are the men, who after doing the bust tiny can to defeat the purposes and objects of the law, report about the country that the law does not work well. But despite all their cronkings and opposition, the law works wonders.

At a public dianer recently given to Lord Eigin, Governor-General of Canada, by the Civil Authorities of Portland, no liquors, not even wines, were used, must of our wealthy and influential citizens participated, but the

At a public dinner recently given to Lord Eigin, Governer-General of Canada, by the Civil Authorities of Portland, no liquors, not even wines, were used, must of our wealthy and influential citizens participated, but the wine was not there.

We attended a celebration of the Fourth of July the present year, in the interior of Maine, at which it was udged there were 10,000 people present. There were no liquors for sale on the grounds, or in the immediate viennity—no drunken and rowdyism; but the day passed as quietly as a Sabbath, and the people after listening to the speeches and particling of good food and pure cold water of lemonade, went to their homes sober.

Julis and Houses of Correction have been found empty since the passage of the law, but never before; and many men have been reformed. And where the law is so enforced as to keep the liquor out of the way, they remain sober. It is safe to say that 60 per cent, of intemperance and its concomitant evils have disappeared.

We have us statistics before us, farther than those mentioned above of empty juils, &c. Of one thing we are assured, that there has been a failing off in the sale of liquer in the State; and as a consequence, there is a charge for the better in the morale of the people, and there is a diminution of the public burdens.

In 1852 the repealers had a candidate for Governor, and polied for him 22,000 of the \$4,000 votes cast that year. This year they have a candidate in the field, and of course

In 1852 the repeaters had a candidate for Governor, and polled for him \$2,000 of the \$4,000 votes east that year. This year they have a candidate in the field, and of course they say that they shall elect him; but no same man out of their ranks supposes that he will get over 10,000 votes. [Fortland Advacate.]

TEMPERANCE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tubase.
POUGHEREFSIS, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1854. At a Temperance Convention held in this (Dutchess) 17th inst., the following persons w

selected to attend the State Temperance Convention to be selected to attend the State Temperance Convention to be held at Auburn, Sept. 27:

District No. 1.—E. D. Sweet, G. Potter, Dr. W. B. Blackman, the Rev. S. Van Vechten, David Ver Vaien.

District No. 2.—The Hon. George W. Sterling, C. Augustus Haviland, Smith J. Gildersleeve, William H. Wheeler, Daniel W. Platt.

District No. 3.—Noah Gridley, John K. Mead, G. H. Knapp, Berrick Wilson, Stephen Haight.

At Large.—The Rev. B. F. Wile and Charles Bartlett.

Yours very respectfully.

C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND, Secretary of the Convention.

A MAN SHOT BY A DOG.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
COPOKE, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 18, 1854.

As Mr. Quincy closed, three deafening cheers were

THE MAINE LAW IN CONNECTICUT.

Whereas. The Selectmen of the town are empowered by a late of the Legisture to furnish the Town Agent with a suitable quantity of liquots to be sold for purposes of necessity, and not as beyonse, and to draw upon the Town Treasure; for payment, there fire this needing considers it unnecessary and inexpedient to place any restrictions upon the powers granted to the Selectmen undersied statute.

The vote being taken, stood: 185 in the affirmative to 32 in the negative, several of the latter belonging to adjoining towns. At any rate the latter were the most

pitable looking objects that could be gathered, com-posed of all the rumsellers of the town and a few of their firm adherers. The following resolution was then unanimously adopted: COPORE, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 18, 1834.

A fatal accident happened in this town on Sunday, the 6th inst. Two men were out a hunting. One Peter Kilmore had a two-barrel gun. He discharged one barrol and killed a bird; he then brought the butt of his gun to the ground with the muzzle leaning against his left breast. His dog coming up, jumped with his fore paws against him, and when his paws came down, they struck the trigger of the other barrel, and discharged the whole contents in his breast, and lodged in his shoulder. He lingered till Friday, the 11th, when he died.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE ARCTIC.-This vessel went down the Bay on Saturday to try some new arrangements in her machinery. She will make a trip to Boston this week for the same ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA. - The steamship Phil-

adelphia, Capt. Windle, arrived on Saturday morning. She left New-Orleans on the 11th, and arrived at Havana on the 14th inst. After landing mails and passengers, she left again the same day. She brings sixty-eight passengers, and a cargo of cotton, corn and merchandisc. On July 39, John Peters, fireman on board, died of convutsions. On August 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. the Philadel-phia saw ship Columbia, of New-York, three miles distant, make a signal of distress. Ran alongside of her, and stopped the engine, at 4:20 P. M. Sho reported that the captain was sick, and wanted a tor. The boat was lowered immediately, and took on board, with Dr. S. Tests, the surgeon. He soon returned for some ice and lemons, which were immediately sent on board. He reported that Capt. Augustus Proal was sick with the yellow fever, but was getting better, and that three of the crew were sick with the same disease. No death had occurred on board, and all were likely to recover. At 5 P. M., started engines, and steered on our ourse. Left her in latitude 26° 31' N., longitude 79° 48' W. She was seventeen days from New-Orleans, and 48' W. She was seventeen days from New-Orioans, and bound to Marseilles. Nothing of importance had transpired at Havana since the last departure.

SAILING OF THE ATLASTIC.—The United States Mail steamship Affantic, Capt. West, sailed from the foot of Canal at at 12 o'clock Saturday for Liverpool, with one

hundred and four passengers. She also carried out a full freight and \$691,238 in American gold bars.

HCDSON'S BAY COMPANY .- The Montreal Herald characterizes the charges against the Hudson's Bay Company which appeared in The New-York Commercial Advertiser as "absurd." It says: "We need not say that any such reports are utterly devoid of truth, being directly opposed to the whole policy of the Hudson Bay Company.

KILLED BY A FALL.—Peter Fox, an industrious work-man, was killed on Thursday at Buffalo by the failing of a portion of the staging of the new Cathedral, upon which he was at work. He leaves a large family in indigent cir-

then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the sole object of the petitioners, at whose instance this meeting was called is to defeat the ends of the law, and that we regard it as one of a series of concerted plans to bring the law into discepute, by miscopresentations and other dishourable means.

The meeting then adjourned. This plainly shows whether Stonington understands the law, and likewise its strength and popularity

L. L.